

# Problematyka metodologiczna w internetowych platformach dzielenia się wiedzą (*knowledge-sharing communities*). Wybrane aspekty.

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II Ogólnopolska Konferencja Naukowa „Zarządzanie informacją  
w nauce”, Katowice, 19-20 listopada 2008 r.

# Cel rozważań

- Internetowe platformy dzielenia się wiedzą / upowszechniania wiedzy / *knowledge-sharing community*
  - Wstęp do charakterystyki
  - Próba typologii
- Sprawdzenie, na wybranych przykładach, czy problematyka metodologii badań naukowych w ogóle jest obecna w internetowych platformach dzielenia się wiedzą i – jeżeli tak, to w jakim zakresie.

# Kontekst: Web 2.0, Social Web

- Druga generacja WWW
- Treść/zawartość Sieci jest w dużej mierze tworzona/współtworzona przez użytkowników
- Networking, tworzenie różnego rodzaju sieci, powiązań
- Funkcjonują społeczności internetowe, w których występują interakcje „merytoryczne” i społeczne, między innymi dzielenie się wiedzą (*knowledge sharing*)

# **Społecznościowe dzielenie się wiedzą w Internecie: idee, konceptcje, nowe kierunki badań**

*Social knowledge-sharing*  
*User-driven knowledge-sharing*

## *Social knowledge-sharing* – pojęcia pokrewne i powiązane

- Collaborative intelligence
- Collective intelligence, Collective wisdom
- Consumer-generated media
- Crowdsourcing
- Discourse communities
- Ideagora
- Knowledge markets
- Learner-generated content
- Noosfera
- Open innovation
- Social Information Processing
- Social networking
- Social Web
- User-generated content, User-created content
- Virtual communities
- Web 2.0
- Wikinomics

# *Collaborative intelligence*

## Inteligencja współpracy

- Zob. m.in. Meta Collab  
[http://collaboration.wikia.com/wiki/Main\\_Page](http://collaboration.wikia.com/wiki/Main_Page)

# *Collective intelligence*

## Zbiorowa inteligencja

- Hasło „Collective intelligence” w Wikipedii (wersja anglojęzyczna)  
[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Collective\\_intelligence](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Collective_intelligence)
- MIT Center for Collective Intelligence  
<http://cci.mit.edu/index.html>
  - „Our basic research question is: How can people and computers be connected so that – collectively – they act more intelligently than any individuals, groups, or computers have ever done before?”
  - Handbook of Collective Intelligence  
[http://scripts.mit.edu/~cci/HCI/index.php?title=Main\\_Page](http://scripts.mit.edu/~cci/HCI/index.php?title=Main_Page)
  - Malone, Thomas (2008): A Taxonomy of Collective Intelligence.  
[http://web.mit.edu/d\\_bray/www/highlands\\_jul\\_ver4.pdf](http://web.mit.edu/d_bray/www/highlands_jul_ver4.pdf)

# *Collective intelligence*

## Wspólna inteligencja, zbiorowa inteligencja

- „Pojęcie zbiorowej inteligencji (...) określa zjawisko tworzenia nowych zasobów wiedzy na bazie połączonych umiejętności i zdolności jednostek. Zbiorowa inteligencja to zdolność wirtualnych społeczności do podnoszenia poziomu wiedzy i kompetencji eksperckich ich członków poprzez współpracę i debaty prowadzone na dużą skalę. Nikt nie może wiedzieć wszystkiego, ale połączona wiedza (i inteligencja) wielu osób i wspólne tworzenie w ten sposób znaczeń oraz rozwiązywanie problemów kreuje wielką siłę i stanowić może alternatywę dla dominującej do tej pory unikalnej wiedzy eksperckiej. *None of us is as smart as all of us* - hasło to wydaje się idealnie odzwierciedlać filozofię działania zbiorowej inteligencji.”
  - Jaskowska, Bożena (2008). O kulturze konwergencji słów kilka. [online] *Biuletyn EBIB* nr 1 (92). <http://www.ebib.info/2008/92/a.php?jaskowska>



# *Crowdsourcing*

- Termin utworzony przez analogię do *outsourcing*
- Hasło „Crowdsourcing” w Wikipedii (wersja anglojęzyczna)  
<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Crowdsourcing>
- Howe, Jeff. Crowdsourcing [blog]  
<http://crowdsourcing.typepad.com/cs/>

# *Ideagora, open innovation*

- „Agora” [gr.] idei, pomysłów, miejsce/platforma w Internecie, w którym spotykają się ludzie i organizacje, by dzielić się/wymieniać pomysłami, pytaniami, rozwiązaniami
- Pojęcie wprowadzone w 2006 r. w książce: Tapscott, Don; Williams, Anthony D. (2006). *Wikinomics: How Mass Collaboration Changes Everything*. New York: Portfolio.
- Pojęcie powiązane: *Open innovation*

# *Ideagora, open innovation*

- Przykłady serwisów WWW:
  - InnoCentive <http://www.innocentive.com/>
  - Innovate-Ideagora <http://innovate-ideagora.ning.com/>
  - Innovation Exchange <http://www.innovationexchange.com/>
  - OpenInnovation.eu <http://www.openinnovation.eu/index.php>
  - Zyrlist. A Global Marketplace for Ideas & Innovation <http://www.zyrlist.com/>

# *Social Information Processing*

## Społecznościowe przetwarzanie informacji

- Działalność, w wyniku której – poprzez akcje wielu ludzi – organizowana jest wiedza
- Proces, który pozwala nam zbiorowo rozwiązywać problemy przekraczające możliwości jednostki
- Nowy paradygmat przetwarzania informacji, możliwy dzięki powstaniu społecznościowego Internetu (Web 2.0, Social Web)
  - Social Information Processing. March 26-28, 2008. AAAI Spring Symposium. Stanford University.  
[online]. <http://www.isi.edu/~lerman/sss07/SIPS.ppt>

# *Social Web, Web 2.0*

- „Definition: The second generation of the World Wide Web which focuses heavily on user-generated content, communities, networking and social interaction.
- Also Known As: Web 2.0”
  - Cytat z: Social Web, by Susan Gunelius, About.com,  
<http://weblogs.about.com/od/blogglingglossary/g/SocialWebDef.htm>

# *Wikinomics*

## Wikinomia, wiki-ekonomia

- Pojęcie wprowadzone w 2006 r. w książce: Tapscott, Don; Williams, Anthony D. (2006). *Wikinomics: How Mass Collaboration Changes Everything*. New York: Portfolio.
  - Nowe wydanie, rozszerzone, fragmenty: <http://www.wikinomics.com/book/IntroAndOne.pdf>
- Zob. też <http://www.wikinomics.com/blog/>

# Przy okazji

- Pilnie potrzebne są badania z zakresu nauki o informacji i z jej punktu widzenia nad:
  - typologią „webdwazerowych” platform, treści i zasobów JAKO ŹRÓDEŁ INFORMACJI
  - ZACHOWANIAMI INFORMACYJNYMI UŻYTKOWNIKÓW/twórców/prosumentów w środowisku społecznościowego Web-u i poza nim

**Problematyka  
metodologiczna  
w wybranych  
społecznościowych  
serwisach dzielenia się  
wiedzą**

„Pierwsze podejście”



# Cel, zasięg i strategia wyszukiwawcza

- Cel – sprawdzenie: czy w ogóle w badanych platformach/serwisach WWW pojawia się problematyka metodologii dociekań naukowych
- Zasięg – tylko serwisy w pełni społecznościowe lub z wyraźnym społecznościowym komponentem
- Wyszukiwanie za pomocą wyrażeń:  
*methodology, methods, research, metodologia*

Serwisy oparte na idei samo-publikacji,  
dzielenia się posiadaną wiedzą  
*Knowledge contribution, knowledge sharing*

Autorzy są jawni i podpisani

- Knol: a unit of knowledge <http://knol.google.com/k>
  - hasło przewodnie: „*Share what you know. Write a knol*”
- Squidoo <http://www.squidoo.com/>
  - Hasło przewodnie: „*Share your knowledge. Make a difference.*”
  - *lenses* – soczewki

Knol: a unit of knowledge - Windows Internet Explorer

http://knol.google.com/k/knol/system/knol/pages/Search?q=research+methods&restrict=general&cx=000594330844389129669%3Aqwgul23si0&cof=FORID%3A11&ie=UTF-8

Google

research methods | Answerb... Knol: a unit of knowledge

Knol Debates | Home | Help | Sign In

Search Toolkit research methods Search

**Search Results:**  
Results 1-10 of about 1640 for **research methods**

**CSO 302: Qualitative Research Methods**  
Aug 21, 2008 ... UNIVERSITY OF NAIROBI DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY BA PROGRAMME [Regular] CSO302: QUALITATIVE RESEARCH METHODS SEMESTER:...

By [Mauri Yambo](#)  
0 Ratings

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**Article Directory - European Journal Of Business Research Methods**  
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By [Narayana Rao K.V.S.S.](#)  
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Research Methods and Media, Marketing and Advertising Research and Techniques Research Research: Now as you toss that...

By [Ajay hatti](#)  
1 Rating

Published version 4. Last Edited on Wed Jul 30 00:26:03 PDT 2008

**Doing Research and Writing Thesis – Web References**  
9. Web Center for Social Research Methods. http://www.socialresearchmethods.net/ . 10. How to do Research At the MIT AI Lab ...

By [Narayana Rao K.V.S.S.](#)  
0 Ratings

Published version 2. Last Edited on Tue Aug 19 00:38:45 PDT 2008

**The Role of Participatory Action Research on Modern Organizations**  
In addition, "PAR embraces a variety of research methods to explore local knowledge and can be used in a diverse range of settings. ...

By [Osman Masahudu Gunu](#)  
1 Rating

Published version 2. Last Edited on Thu Jul 24 14:08:38 PDT 2008

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# Serwisy oparte na idei współtworzenia

*Collaboration and co-creation platforms/sites/tools*

## Serwisy typu wiki, autorzy anonimowi lub nie

- Ogólne:
  - Citizendium [http://en.citizendium.org/wiki/Welcome\\_to\\_Citizendium](http://en.citizendium.org/wiki/Welcome_to_Citizendium)
  - Wikipedia <http://pl.wikipedia.org/>
- Bibliotekarskie:
  - Library Success: A Best Practices Wiki <http://www.libsuccess.org/>
  - LISWiki [http://liswiki.org/wiki/Main\\_Page](http://liswiki.org/wiki/Main_Page)
- Naukowe:
  - Scholarpedia <http://www.scholarpedia.org/>

Kategoria:Metodologia nauki - Wikipedia, wolna encyklopedia - Windows Internet Explorer

W http://pl.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kategoria:Metodologia\_nauki

W Kategoria:Metodologia nauki - Wikipedia, wolna encyklo...

Logowanie i rejestracja

kategoria dyskusja edytuj historia i autorzy drzewo catscan załączki odśwież

Wikipedia ułatwia życie.

\$2 752 741 Cel: \$6 000 000

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Nauczycieli i wykładowców zapraszamy do współpracy • Pomóż ukształtować przyszłość Wikipedii. Weź udział w badaniu czytelników i edytorów projektu!

## Kategoria:Metodologia nauki

Zbiera pojęcia związane ze współczesnym i historycznym pojmowaniem metodologii nauki.

### Podkategorie

Poniżej wyświetlono 10 podkategorii spośród wszystkich 10 podkategorii tej kategorii.

|   |   |   |
|---|---|---|
| <b>D</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>[+] Dobór próby statystycznej (18 stron)</li> </ul>         | <b>M</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>[+] Metodologia nauk historycznych (1 kategoria, 23 strony)</li> <li>[+] Metodologia nauk przyrodniczych (1 kategoria, 2 strony)</li> <li>[+] Metody badań społecznych (3 kategorie, 75 stron)</li> </ul> | <b>P</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>[+] Paradoxy (1 kategoria, 51 stron)</li> <li>[+] Psychometria (73 strony)</li> </ul> |
| <b>K</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>[+] Krytyczna analiza źródeł naukowych (5 stron)</li> </ul> | <b>N</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>[+] Neokantyzm (21 stron)</li> </ul>  | <b>S</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>[+] Sceptycyzm naukowy (2 kategorie, 26 stron)</li> </ul>                             |
| <b>L</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>[+] Logika (8 kategorii, 151 stron)</li> </ul>              |   |   |

### Strony w kategorii „Metodologia nauki”

Poniżej wyświetlono 98 stron spośród wszystkich 98 stron tej kategorii.

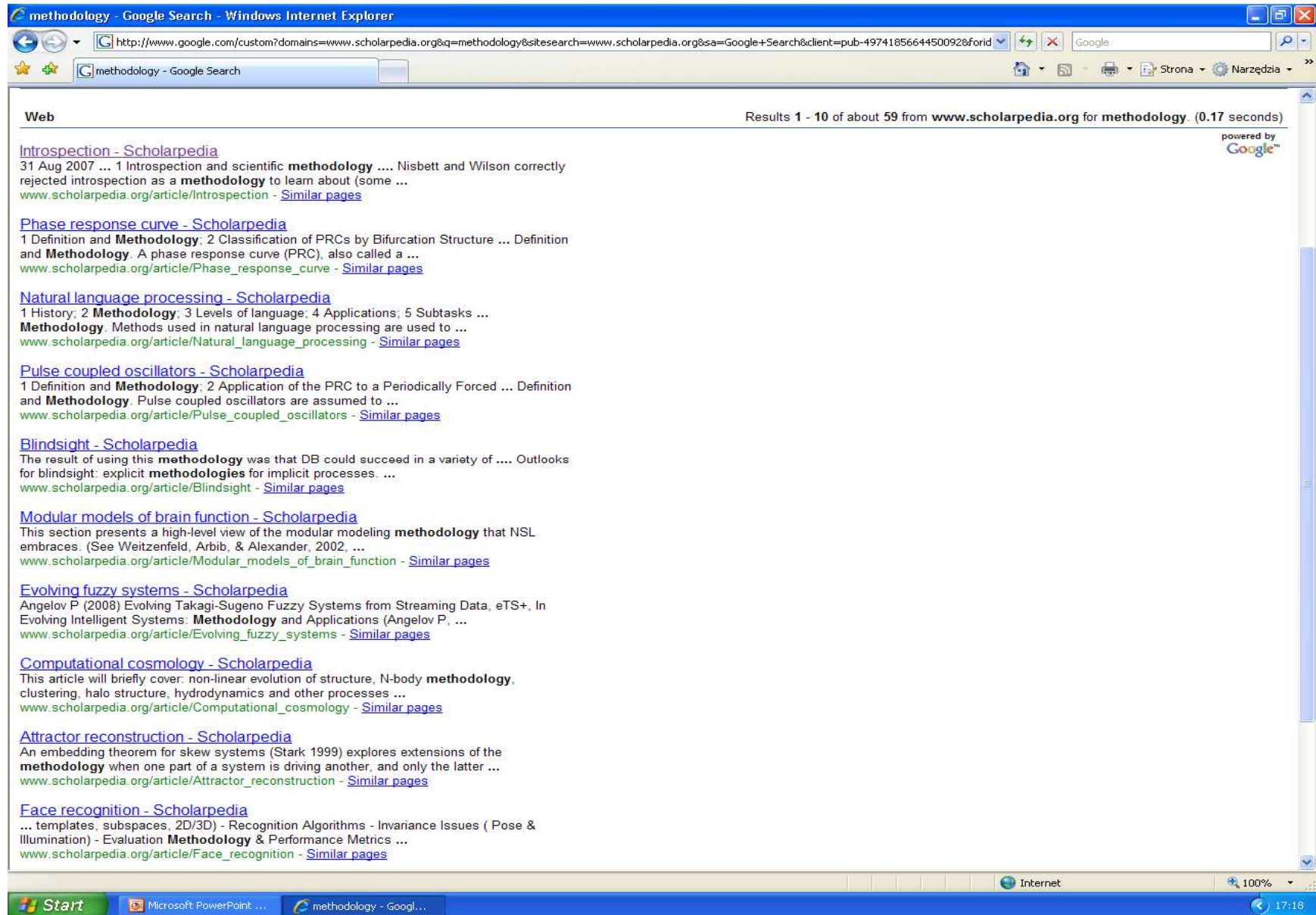
|   |  |  |
|---|--|--|
| <b>*</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Metodologia</li> <li>Metoda naukowa</li> <li>Metodologia nauk</li> </ul>  | <b>I</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Indukcjonizm</li> <li>Izomorfizm</li> </ul>  | <b>P cd.</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Performacyjny model wiedzy</li> <li>Pluralizm (filozofia)</li> <li>Pluralizm teoretyczny</li> <li>Podwójnie ślepa próba</li> <li>Popperyzm</li> <li>Pozytywizm logiczny</li> <li>Prawo Bradforda</li> <li>Prawo Dulbecco</li> <li>Prawo graniczne</li> <li>Prawo nauki</li> <li>Problem otwarty</li> <li>Protonauka</li> </ul> |
| <b>A</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Stefan Amsterdamski</li> <li>Anarchizm metodologiczny</li> <li>Antynaturalizm</li> <li>Antynormatywizm</li> </ul> | <b>J</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Jasność i wyrażność</li> <li>Język formalny</li> </ul>   |  |
| <b>B</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Badania porównawcze</li> </ul>  | <b>K</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Kanony Milla</li> <li>Konstrukcjonizm społeczny</li> <li>Kontrindukcjonizm</li> <li>Koroboracja</li> </ul> |  |

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## Serwisy społecznościowe typu *how-to*

- eHow <http://www.ehow.com/>
- wikiHow <http://www.wikihow.com/Main-Page>

How to Practice Qualitative Research Methods | eHow.com - Windows Internet Explorer

http://www.ehow.com/how\_2190114\_practice-qualitative-research-methods.html

How to Practice Qualitative Research Methods | eHow.com

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www.thermo.com/quantum

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EU R&D proposal writing and more... eBook # The FP7 Coach (v2.3.0)  
www.fp7coach.eu

**Lux Research Japan**  
Qualitative Market Research Premium brands, fashion, travel B2B  
www.luxresearchjapan.com

**Marketing Demographics**  
Collect customer data automatically using Lumicam software and a webcam  
lumicam.net

**HOW TO**

## How to Practice Qualitative Research Methods

By eHow Hobbies, Games & Toys Editor

Rate: ★★★★★ (0 Ratings)

Since the early 1970s, researchers have been using qualitative research methods in various branches of the social and human sciences. Understanding why and how something has occurred is sometimes more useful than knowing the basic who, what, when and where, especially when dealing with human behavior. Follow these steps to practice effective and ethical qualitative research methods as well as give your theory scientific validity while gaining further understanding.

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**Instructions** Difficulty: Moderate

- Step 1** Begin by researching the difference between quantitative and qualitative research. Know that this is the difference between depth understanding and an understanding of semantics.
- Step 2** Select a topic or phenomenon that needs to be understood more fully, with depth and understanding. Write down a question that needs to be explored more fully in which to practice qualitative methods.
- Step 3** Understand that qualitative research methods are very detail oriented and experiments will be designed with this notion in mind. Distinguish between the main types of qualitative methods: case study, grounded theory, phenomenon, ethnography and historical.
- Step 4** Pick a method of data collection that suits the needs of your hypothesis and is realistic to your time and budget limits, as well as sample population and time constraints. Choose between interactive interviewing, written participant descriptions, and observation techniques to gather your information.
- Step 5** Realize that if you choose an observation method, then various forms of

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[transfigurism.org](http://transfigurism.org)

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## How to Use the Scientific Method

The scientific method is the backbone of all rigorous scientific inquiry. A set of techniques and principles designed to advance scientific inquiry and further the accumulation of knowledge, the scientific method has been gradually developed and honed by everyone from the philosophers of ancient Greece to the scientists of today. While there are some variations on the method and disagreement over how it should be used, the basic steps are easy to understand and invaluable not only to scientific research but also to solving everyday problems.

**Steps** [edit]

- 1. Observe.** It is curiosity that breeds new knowledge. The process of observation, sometimes called "defining the question," is simple. You observe something that you can't readily explain with your existing knowledge, or you observe some phenomenon that is explained by existing knowledge but which may have another explanation. The question, then, is how do you explain that phenomenon—what causes it to occur?
- 2. Research the existing knowledge about the question.** Suppose you observe that your car won't start. Your question is, why won't it start? You may have some knowledge about cars, so you'll tap into that to try to figure it out. You may also consult your owners manual or look online for information about the problem. If you were a scientist trying to figure out some strange phenomenon, you could consult scientific journals, which publish research that other scientists have already done. You'd want to read as much about your question as possible, because the question may have already been answered, or you may find information that will help you form your hypothesis.
- 3. Form your hypothesis.** An hypothesis is a possible explanation for the phenomenon you observed. It is more than a guess, though, because it is based upon a thorough review of the existing knowledge of the subject. The hypothesis should posit a cause-effect relationship. For example, "My car won't start because I am out of gas." It should suggest one possible cause for the effect, and it should be something that you can test and which you can use to make predictions. You can put gas in your car to test the "out of gas" hypothesis, and you can predict that if the hypothesis is correct, the car will start once you add gas.
- 4. Test your hypothesis.** Design an experiment that will either confirm or fail to confirm the hypothesis. The experiment should be designed to try to isolate the phenomenon and the proposed cause. In other words, it should be "controlled." Going back to our simple car question, we can test our hypothesis by putting gas in the car, but if we put gas in the car *and* change the fuel filter, we can't know for sure whether the lack of gas or the filter was the problem. For complex questions, there may be hundreds or thousands of potential causes, and it can be difficult or impossible to isolate them in any single

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# Serwisy społecznościowe typu pytanie- odpowiedź

*Social Q-A sites, Collaborative Q-A sites*

- Answerbag.com  
<http://www.answerbag.com/>
- WikiAnswers, the Q&A wiki  
<http://wiki.answers.com/>

research methods | Answerbag.com - Windows Internet Explorer

http://www.answerbag.com/search?search=research+methods

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**Question Results**

**What are the different research methods in psychology?**  
Psychologists  
naturalistic observation, case study, correlation and experimental.

**Why do you think positivists would be opposed to the use of qualitative research methods as a basis for understanding social issues like child abuse or youth delinquency?**  
Social sciences

**Does a literature review (for a research methods for sociology class) need to be in first or third person? Confused if I should say "here is what I found", or leave it to say "this is what is out there".**  
Sociology  
Well I usually write the review itself in the third person. I never give my opinion in the actual review, just review the actual body of work. The last paragraph is for your opinion of the work.

**If you have 10 minutes to spare, what do you think of this educational video called "Oral History Research Methods"? (I'm an amateur vs professional but found it useful re: collecting "oral testimony".)**  
Oral history  
EDUCATIONAL VIDEO somehow didn't get into the question! So here it is (I hope - if I get it in right!) Thanks. :)

**What was the first American university to introduce and use German methods of**

**Didn't find your Answer?**  
**Ask a question in plain English**  
Please phrase it as a complete question, and be aware it will be posted publicly.

research methods

239 characters left.

**Ask a Question**

Gotowe

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# Serwisy społecznościowe typu *social bookmarking*

- Bibsonomy <http://www.bibsonomy.org/>
  - CiteULike <http://www.citeulike.org/home>
  - Connotea <http://www.connotea.org/>
- Kamiński, Andrzej (2006) [dok. elektr.].  
Connotea – nowy typ serwisów  
informacyjnych. Biuletyn EBIB nr 7 (77).  
<http://www.ebib.info/2006/77/kaminski.php>



BibSonomy :: - Windows Internet Explorer

http://www.bibsonomy.org/search/research+methodology

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to usability methods tools user\_research survey by ewomant on Oct 31, 2008, 1:27 PM  
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to eLearning by georgemacgregor on Oct 27, 2008, 7:18 PM  
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